



THE COAST GUARD RESERVIST

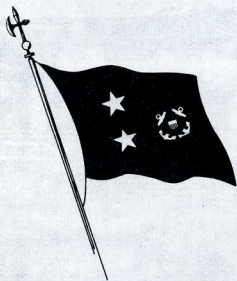
CG-288

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THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

About two years ago, largely as the result of recommendations made by Congress and fully supported by the Commandant, the Coast Guard Reserve embarked on a major change in training methodology. This change involved moving away from classroom-oriented training toward augmentation training which is operations-oriented and consists of working in support of Regular Coast Guard missions.

Within those two years, augmentation training has expanded dramatically. From a level of about 18% (of normally available Reserve drill and annual training duty time) during the first half of FY '72, augmentation training averaged about 64% for the entire FY '73. It is continuing in FY '74 at about the same level.

There are many benefits. Most significant are the man-hours of support being provided to the Regular Coast Guard and the resultant training gained by the participating reservists. In FY '73, of approximately 2,000,000 man-hours of support provided in a wide variety of Regular Coast Guard activities, some 66,000 man-hours were provided during domestic emergencies--oil spills, collisions, large accidents, fires, plane crashes, and the Mississippi River Basin flood disaster.

The chance to take a direct part in Regular Coast Guard operations has really "turned on" many of our reservists. The proof is readily apparent in our considerably improved

retention rate. It has also turned on significant numbers of former Regular Coast Guardsmen who have transferred and are continuing to transfer to the Selected Reserve from the Active Status Pool in order to participate in augmentation training. Often these veterans move back into the same job--boat coxswain, boat engineer, etc.--formerly held on active duty. Equally important, it has contributed to our success in attracting former Coast Guard, Navy, and other veterans as well as young men and women with no prior service into the program.

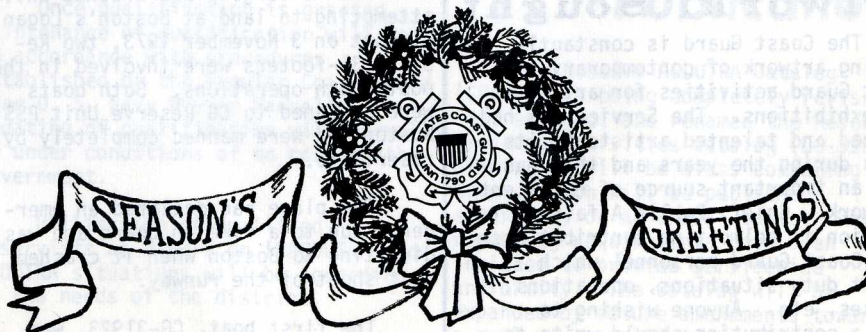
There is general agreement that augmentation is one of the best methods of training Coast Guard Reservists. It is genuinely enhancing their capability to work well with their Regular Service counterparts. They often perform duties they would be expected to perform during a national emergency (many of which are extensions of

peacetime activities).

Augmentation training is not an end in itself, however. It is only one of several means whereby following initial training, reservists achieve maximum readiness posture. Other types of training include two-week ACDUTRA schools, correspondence courses, mobilization exercises, and general and specialized inactive duty training. A proper balance of all types is necessary.

During the past two-year period, the major thrust has been a rapid build-up of augmentation training with a goal of 60-80%. Considering that a level of about 64% is now being maintained, I believe that some redefinition of our goal is called for. The major thrust should now be in a twofold direction--to make augmentation more effective and at the same time to balance it with other needed types of training.

With respect to more effective augmentation training, proper supervision by both Regulars and Reserves who are involved in planning and implementation should move us closer to compliance with the intent of the Commandant's definition of augmentation--"meets a stated need of the Regular Coast Guard and is effective training for mobilization."



31 FOOTERS IN ACTION - -

Two fires -----

With respect to an effective balance between augmentation and other types of training, there is no simple answer. The present level of augmentation appears to be about right as an average but opportunities and needs vary widely with the location of Regular Coast Guard facilities, and the rate of the individual. Generally, the need for formal training is greatest for the non-rated reservist and must be diverted toward getting him rated. The importance of rate training cannot be overemphasized since the individual is considered to be basically trained for mobilization when he is fully qualified to perform the duties of his rate. Small group instruction at the augmentation site and/or the Reserve unit offers the best opportunity to provide training that otherwise could be neglected. The recently distributed RCS audio-visual equipment is intended for individual or small group use and will be of increasing importance as training cassettes are developed in selected subjects. Finally, weekend mobilization exercises conducted at least once every 18 months will provide the opportunity to test and evaluate group performance and to take action to correct weak spots in training.

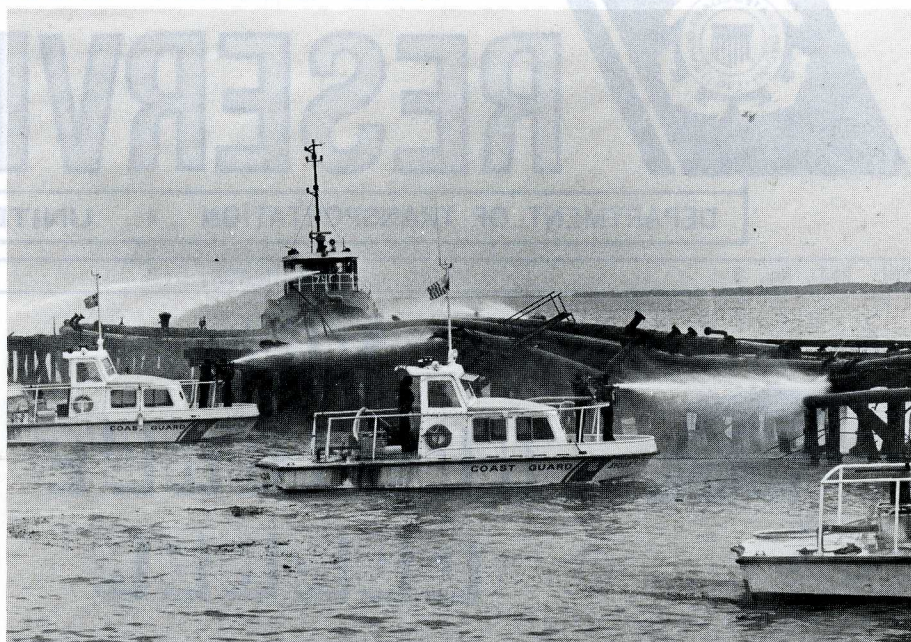
While these types of training that complement and supplement augmentation training are readily available and easily initiated, they have received a lesser degree of attention during the expansion of augmentation training. Consequently, some ACDUTRA school quotas are not being filled and correspondence course enrollments have declined. The leveling-off of augmentation provides an excellent opportunity for redirection and reemphasis of these other types of training so important to the development of fully trained, fully qualified Coast Guard reservists. In the coming weeks and months, balanced, effective training will receive major emphasis.

J. E. Johansen

J. E. JOHANSEN

Artwork Sought

The Coast Guard is constantly seeking artwork of contemporary Coast Guard activities for art shows and exhibitions. The Service has had trained and talented artists in its ranks during the years and this has been an important source of excellent art work. Chief, Public Affairs Division is soliciting contributions from Coast Guard personnel which depict duty situations, operations, cruises, etc. Anyone wishing to make a contribution should write to Commandant (G-APA) via the normal chain of command.



Smoldering ruins are all that remain of the Cheatham Annex fuel pier after a flotilla of 31 footers and U. S. Navy craft attacked the major fire.

Coast Guard Reserve boats recently participated in two large fires on the east coast. In both cases, their pumping capacity and installed deck monitors were significant factors in the firefighting.

The first was a large waterfront fire in some abandoned buildings in Camden, N.J. A 31 footer and a 40 footer from CG Base Gloucester, each with a mix of Regular and Reserve personnel aboard responded. Shallow water prevented the use of the city fireboat. In various phases of the fire, the 31 footer's monitor was used to attack the fire, while later as the tide went out, the pumps were taken ashore to provide water to shoreside firefighters. In all, the

boats were on scene some six hours.

More recently, a large fire occurred at the U. S. Navy fuel transfer pier at Cheatham Annex, adjacent to the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center at Yorktown. This time seven small boats from Yorktown, as well as the station fire department, responded. Once again, the capabilities of the 31 footer were a significant factor in the fire attack. Rear Admiral V. A. LASCARA, USN, Commanding Officer of the Naval Supply Center Norfolk praised Yorktown's effort in a letter to CAPT HIGH, Commanding Officer of RTC Yorktown: "This (the firefighting) was done through adverse conditions of wind, smoke, sea state, and the threat of explosion."

----- and a plane crash

When a cargo plane crashed while attempting to land at Boston's Logan Airport on 3 November 1973, two Reserve 31-footers were involved in the post-crash operations. Both boats were assigned to CG Reserve Unit PSS Boston and were manned completely by reservists.

The plane had declared an emergency due to a fire on board and was diverting to Boston when it crashed just short of the runway.

The first boat, CG-31923, was underway on a routine inner harbor patrol at the time of the crash. It

was on-scene 20 minutes later and fought the fire on the approach light piers until it was forced to withdraw due to an outgoing tide. The boat then was diverted to search for debris, bodies and the recovery of cargo - which consisted of containers of nitric acid. This boat, whose coxswain was EN2 Timothy QUALTER, USCGR, later recovered one body.

In addition, the CG-31022, as well as other Regular boats, conducted a search of a wide area around the crash to recover additional floating debris and containers of the dangerous cargo.

CIOR - 74 Applicants Sought

Again in 1974, the Coast Guard plans to field contenders for the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR) competitions. This year will mark the third year of Coast Guard participation in the events. The annual congress and competitions are scheduled to be held in Oslo, Norway in August 1974.

Reserve officers, on active duty as well as those performing inactive duty or members of the ASP are eligible to apply.

The competitive events consist of a military triathlon which includes weapons firing, obstacle run and utility swim, and orienteering (an overland map and compass fifteen kilometer military skill event).

The United States intends to enter a twenty-five man contingent, made up of reservists from all services. In 1973, the Coast Guard was the only service to have all of its contingent make the final U. S. teams. This year, after initial screening selected Coast Guard Reserve applicants will be ordered to Fort Meade, Maryland for additional training and final U.S. team selection.

Coast Guard officers on active duty who are selected will be issued TAD orders. Inactive duty officers will be issued active duty for training orders.

As a guideline for applicants, potential competitors should possess superior running endurance (be able to run five miles in under 32 minutes). They should also possess good physical strength and coordination and have above average swimming ability. A background in weapons handling and outdoor orienteering is helpful but not essential.

Complete details will be available in a soon-to-be-published Commandant Notice in the 1710 series.

Letters of application should be forwarded to the Commandant (G-RT) via the chain of command to be received prior to 28 February. Screening questionnaires will be furnished to all interested applicants.



Senator Barry Goldwater discusses the activities of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve with RADM JOHANSEN during a luncheon of the executive committee in Washington. Senator Goldwater was the speaker at the luncheon. In his address, he stressed the continuing support of Congress for the Guard and Reserve programs and the vital role the Reserve components are playing in today's total force policy.

(Photo by Wayne O'Neill)

Reservists May Keep Diving

Coast Guard reservists who have previously completed Navy diver training or the equivalent may now update and maintain diving qualification as reservists.

If you feel you are qualified and wish to have a diving special skill indicator (or specialty for officers) review CONDTINST 1500.2B dated 28 June 1973 and the related references. If you meet the stated requirements submit a request for designation to Commandant (G-RT), via the chain of command. Requests are to include a complete resume of diver training and qualifications related to diving. Determination of qualification will be made by Commandant, Underwater Safety Project (G-M-2/USP).

Once qualification is granted, maintenance of qualification will be in accordance with procedures established by the Regular Coast Guard (see U. S. Navy Diving Manual). Updating of qualification will normally be under conditions of no cost to the government.

Utilization of qualified reservists as divers on INACDUTRA and ACDUTRA situations will be according to the needs of the district.

Fitness report procedures changed

Headquarters is presently processing fitness reports in order to provide print outs for comparison of marks in accordance with Article 10-A-5(a), CG Personnel Manual. In order to permit data processing as quickly as possible, reports are being coded to aid in the key punch operation. All dates must be coded in numeric, alpha, numeric order. Two digit year, three letter month, and two digit day without spacing is required, i.e. 73JAN01. Also wherever pay grade is indicated, enter a two digit pay grade, i.e. 06.W3. All commands shall use the new date and pay grade sequence when preparing fitness reports. A future amendment to the Personnel Manual will reflect this change.

New Training Publication

The Reserve ACDUTRA Catalog (CG-392) is being completely revised, restructured, and renamed the Reserve Training Activities Catalog (CG-392). Eliminated will be class convening dates, which will be published separately on an annual basis. Revised reporting requirements have been included to provide servicewide uniformity. The Catalog will be expanded by future amendments toward a goal of consolidating all reserve training activities information into one publication.

THREE RESERVISTS DECORATED



(ABOVE) CPO GANIS and FA SUDDETH display their medals.

(BELOW) SN MILLER receives the Coast Guard Achievement Medal from RADM JOHANSEN.

RADM JOHANSEN, Chief, Office of Reserve, presented Coast Guard Achievement Medals to three Coast Guard reservists from the Charleston South Carolina area while visiting the Seventh District.

RADM JOHANSEN made the presentation on behalf of the Seventh District Commander, RADM A. C. WAGNER to BMC Edward W. GANIS, SN Benjamin MILLER, and FA Robert M. SUDDETH, Jr. of ORTU 07-82457 during ceremonies held at CG Base Charleston.

The three reservists were cited

for their night-time rescue of two boatmen in the Cooper River on 29 September 1973. Their boat had hit a jetty and capsized. A private charter boat had picked up one of the passengers. Then GANIS, MILLER, and SUDDETH arrived on the scene of the accident to assist the remaining men.

MILLER and SUDDETH entered the water to render assistance to one of the victims who had a broken leg. They fashioned a splint from an oar and their belts and lifted the victim aboard the rescue boat.

These are the first reservists to be so honored in the Seventh District. The recommendation for the decorations was initiated by the commanding officer of CG Base Charleston from which the reservists were operating at the time. The Base is their permanent site.

RESGRUCOM ATLCTY



This trailer is the new home for "Reserve Group, Atlantic City, N.J." The trailer is one of many used by the

Department of Housing and Urban Development in flood relief operations following Tropical Storm AGNES. The trailers are now being released to other government agencies and the Third District had only to pay for transportation to acquire it. The trailer is now located at Atlantic City Coast Guard Station.

Portraying the "One Coast Guard Policy" are LCDR PEARL, USCGR, Deputy Reserve Group Commander, LCDR CROSSMAN, USCG, Commander, Atlantic City Group, and CDR KULP, USCGR, Reserve Group Commander. The Reserve Group Atlantic City consists of CGRUs Atlantic City Station, Great Egg Station, and Barnegat Station.

Reserve Group Atlantic City is one of eleven such groups in the Third District. This district has reorganized its Reserve units to parallel the organization of operating units.

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ADMIRAL C. R. BENDER
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. E. JOHANSEN
Chief, Office of Reserve

CWO H. M. KERN
Editor

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles of interest to the Editor of RESERVIST for possible publication.

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